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### Silencing immunity

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# Silencing Immunity: miR159 Suppresses Pathogen Responses in Tobacco

To ensure optimal growth and development, plants must precisely control gene expression networks in a tissue-specific manner. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of small noncoding RNA molecules that post-transcriptionally silence genes by binding to complementary sequences in target mRNAs. Many land plant miRNA-target relationships have been strongly conserved throughout evolution due to their prominence in the regulation of fundamental developmental processes. The ability of miRNAs to diffuse across tissues allows them to act as powerful cell-to-cell messengers propagating gene silencing signals. Indeed, many developmental transcription factors are regulated by miRNAs in this manner to shape plant morphology and organ patterning (D'Ario et al., 2017).

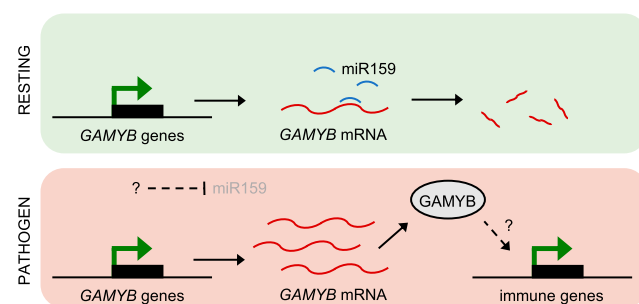
The *GAMYB* gene family encodes a group of R2R3 MYB domain transcription factors that act as important transducers of gibberellin signals in both seeds and anthers (Gubler et al., 1995; Aya et al., 2009). However, in vegetative tissues, *GAMYB*-like genes are constitutively transcribed but strongly silenced by the miRNA miR159. Various studies in *Arabidopsis* using *mir159* and *gamyb* mutants have shown that *GAMYB*s are not required for gibberellin-mediated vegetative growth. However, in the absence of miR159, deregulated *GAMYB* expression leads to wide-ranging deleterious developmental phenotypes (Millar et al., 2019). Since the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway has persisted throughout evolution, this poses the question of what is the purpose of this potentially harmful constitutive *GAMYB* transcription?

In this issue of *Plant Physiology*, Zheng et al. (2020) investigate this question by inhibiting miR159 function in both tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and rice (*Oryza sativa*). The silencing effect of miRNAs can be inhibited by ectopic expression of target mimics that sequester the endogenous miRNA. Using this approach, the authors generated transgenic plants stably expressing *MIM159*, an established specific target mimic for miR159 (Todesco et al., 2010; Reichel et al., 2015). Tobacco plants expressing *MIM159* showed strong developmental phenotypes including stunted growth and abnormal morphologies. These effects corresponded with upregulation of *GAMYB* expression, confirming that the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway was successfully altered in *MIM159* plants. The authors also generated tobacco plants over-expressing a miR159-resistant mutant, *GAMYB2*, and found that many of these showed similar phenotypes to the *MIM159* plants. Together these experiments

confirm that in tobacco, miR159 also acts to prevent abnormal development by silencing *GAMYB*.

To establish downstream signaling components regulated by the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway, the authors performed RNA-sequencing analysis of *MIM159* tobacco plants. Strikingly, gene ontology classification showed that many immune genes involved in pathogen responses were strongly upregulated in *MIM159* plants compared to wild-type plants. Other high-ranking categories of upregulated genes included those involved in programmed cell death and in hormone and environmental stimulus. A concomitant downregulation of cell cycle-related and developmental genes was observed in *MIM159* plants, likely contributing to the observed abnormal growth and morphology. Importantly, the upregulation of pathogen-responsive immune genes in *MIM159* tobacco plants was associated with increased resistance to the pathogenic oomycete *Phytophthora parasitica*.

In their study, Zheng et al. (2020) demonstrate that the miR159-*GAMYB*-mediated control of development is also conserved in rice. Similar to their results in tobacco, rice plants expressing *MIM159* showed stunted growth phenotypes and elevated *GAMYB* expression. This suggests that at least in vegetative tissues, the requirement for miR159 suppression of *GAMYB* in order to ensure normal growth and development has been conserved across monocot and dicot species. However, unlike tobacco, rice *MIM159* plants showed no evidence of elevated expression of pathogen-responsive immune genes. To determine whether this phenomenon exists in *Arabidopsis*, the authors examined



**Figure 1.** Schematic model for the potential role of the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway in tobacco pathogen responses. In resting cells, *GAMYB* genes are constitutively transcribed, but miR159 silencing prevents accumulation of *GAMYB* mRNA. Upon pathogen recognition, miR159 silencing is somehow inhibited, allowing accumulation of *GAMYB* mRNA and protein. This leads to expression of an array of immune response genes. Question marks highlight the specific signaling events that currently remain unresolved. Adapted from figure 12 of Zheng et al. (2020).

<sup>1</sup>Author for contact: M.Skelly@ed.ac.uk.

<sup>2</sup>Senior author.

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*mir159ab* plants in which two highly expressed members of the miR159 family, miR159a and miR159b, are mutated. These plants have severe developmental defects (Allen et al., 2007), but showed no upregulation of the corresponding immune genes found in tobacco. Furthermore, miR159-resistant mutant *GAMYB* genes from diverse species, including tobacco, all resulted in developmental defects but no activation of immune gene expression when expressed in *Arabidopsis*. These results suggest that of the species tested, miR159-mediated silencing of immune responses is unique to tobacco.

In summary, this exciting work demonstrates an unprecedented role in pathogen resistance for the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway in tobacco. This appears to be a fundamental role spanning different branches of plant immunity, as evidenced by the broad range of immune genes upregulated in *MIM159* tobacco plants. These include genes associated with resistance against oomycetes, fungi, bacteria, and viruses. Thus, the potent effects of deregulated *GAMYB* expression, while deleterious from a developmental standpoint, may be advantageous to tobacco when under attack from pathogens. In this model, immune responses are constitutively primed in resting cells and ready to be rapidly unleashed upon removal of miR159 silencing. Upon pathogen recognition, miR159 silencing is inhibited, triggering potent immune responses (Fig. 1). However, the mechanisms by which miR159 is inhibited upon pathogen recognition and how the ensuing elevated *GAMYB* levels induce immune genes remain unknown. While this newly established role in immunity might explain why the miR159-*GAMYB* pathway is so highly conserved across the plant kingdom, evidence that this mechanism exists in species other than tobacco is scarce. Therefore, future work should aim to

determine whether similar roles for miR159-*GAMYB* pathways exist in other plants. These efforts will likely require further identification of additional components of these complex signaling pathways and will further enhance our understanding of both miRNA-mediated gene silencing and plant immunity.

**Michael J. Skelly<sup>1,2</sup>**

**ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9024-0037**

**Institute of Molecular Plant Sciences,  
School of Biological Sciences,**

**University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3BF,  
United Kingdom**

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